

Centaurea cyanus L. Found on waste land on Penzance in 1899 and more abundantly in 1900. Apparently established there.

Helianthus petiolaris Nutt. Waste land on Penzance in 1899 but not found in 1900.

* *Dahlia coccinea* Car. Common on waste land on Penzance in 1899 and also abundant in 1900. Apparently established there. Some plants were found in 1900 with rays uniformly dark red.

* *Coreopsis lanceolata* L. By a roadside in Falmouth and once on Penzance in 1899 but not seen in 1900.

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CALLITRICHE AUSTINI IN SOUTHWESTERN CONNECTICUT.

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THE interesting but decidedly inconspicuous *Callitriche Austini* Engelm. is found sparingly within a few miles of New Haven (Orange), thence westward, usually in small quantities and at infrequent intervals, fully twenty miles. In Fairfield there are several colonies covering from one to three square rods, approximately.

It seems to prefer the damp earth of little used cart-paths or old roads, in woods or partial shade along their borders, and but little elevated above adjoining, or at least not distant, salt marshes. Occasionally it is so situated that every heavy rain will submerge it for a time, but the ensuing mud, while not at all unfavorable to the growth of the plant, soon settles to a moderate degree of moisture. From its habit of hugging the earth in such places, it is not rarely covered with mud during the subsidence of turbid waters, although its growth is not materially affected thereby.

Search for it in early June has usually been disappointing, whereas, by July 1 it may be seen in flower sparingly, and all through the month in increased quantity. Fully mature dull black fruit may be found in the middle of the month, while a few days more suffice for an abundance of it; even well into August, in most favorable situations, it still clings to the crumbling or decaying stems.

The height of its season seems to be the last two weeks of July, or until the burning heat of midsummer. At that time it might be

profitable for observers farther east to make careful search for this species so little known in our New England flora.

A seemingly overlooked record for this plant is that of the late Prof. L. N. Johnson,¹ who observed it in the sand along the edge of Mill River, near Samp Mortar Rock, Fairfield. This station is several miles inland and at an elevation of about twenty-five feet. Within my own experience it is confined to the coastal plain, and never in strictly sandy soil.

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COLLECTING SEaweEDS IN THE TROPICS.

[THE conditions under which collecting must be done vary much in different regions, and perhaps in no department is the difference more marked than with algae. The following notes, though not an addition to our knowledge of the botany of New England, may yet be of interest to New England botanists. They are in a letter from Mrs. C. E. Pease of Malden, describing the experiences of herself and her sister, Miss Eloise Butler of Minneapolis, Minn., on visits to the island of Jamaica, the chief object of the visits being the collection of algae. — F. S. C.]

SOMETIMES the weeds were at long distances from the shore, yet growing in shallow water in eel grass or on coral reefs and ledges. Most of our seaweeding was done from boats rowed by two or three strong experienced boatmen. We would be rowed out to the reefs or to the shallow places overgrown with grass, the water even there being up to our waists; then jump from the boat into the water, to fish about for our weeds. Of course we always wore bathing suits while seaweeding, and boy's thick hip rubber boots. On the reefs or by the ledges the waves were often strong enough to take us off our feet. Then we would cling closely together, one holding on to the other while she plunged in for the weeds. Even then we would sometimes be washed from our footing. The boatmen would be busy keeping the boat from being dashed on the rocks, and stand ready to assist us back into the boat, often with the greatest difficulty.

Even if the weeds grew near land, often the shores were so precipitous that to reach the weeds we must row to them.

Avrainvillea longicaulis, at Montego Bay, grew embedded in mud among eel grass in shallow water near a small island consisting of a

¹ Bull. Torr. Club, xix: 89.